



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

INSURE YOUR EYES
AGAINST
THE GLARE
BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,098. 號八十九零千九萬一第 日八十月七年未己 HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13TH 1919. 三拜禮 號三十月八年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 27½ lbs. net
In Bags 50 lbs. net
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers. [80]

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76

[13]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD, AND
MIRROR MAKING
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERSTANDING.

TELEPHONE 1319. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 8.00 | to 9.30 | " 10 " |
| 9.30 | to 11.00 | " 15 " |
| 11.30 | to 12.45 p.m. | " 15 " |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 | " 10 " |
| 1.15 | to 1.45 | " 10 " |
| 1.45 | to 2.15 | " 10 " |
| 2.15 | to 3.00 | " 15 " |
| 3.00 | to 4.00 | " 10 " |

NIGHT CARS

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 3.50 p.m. | 8.00 p.m. | 9.30 p.m. |
| 9.30 p.m. | to 11.30 p.m. | Every 30 minutes |
| 11.45 p.m. | | |

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 7.30 a.m. | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 8.00 | to 11.00 a.m. | " 15 " |
| 11.30 | to 12.00 noon | " 15 " |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | " 10 " |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 3.30 | " 15 " |
| 3.30 | to 6.00 | " 10 " |
| 6.00 | to 8.30 | " 15 " |
| 8.30 | to 8.00 | " 10 " |

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
or special cars can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.
General Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 1 Express a.m. | No. 2 Local a.m. | No. 3 Through a.m. | No. 4 Local a.m. | No. 5 Express p.m. | No. 6 Local p.m. | No. 7 Through p.m. | No. 8 Local p.m. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| CANTON (Chai Sha Tso) | dep. 7.30 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 8.30 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 5.30 | dep. 6.15 | dep. 6.30 | dep. 6.45 |
| SEK LUNG | arr. 8.45 | arr. 9.30 | arr. 9.45 | arr. 10.00 | arr. 6.45 | arr. 7.30 | arr. 7.45 | arr. 8.00 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 10.15 | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 9.00 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.30 |
| Shungshui | dep. 10.30 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 8.30 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 9.45 |
| Peking | dep. 10.45 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.00 |
| Taipei | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 9.00 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.00 | dep. 10.15 |
| Shatin | dep. 11.15 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 10.00 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 10.30 |
| Yuenai | dep. 11.30 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 10.30 | dep. 10.45 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 1.00 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.30 | dep. 10.45 | dep. 11.00 |
| KOWLOON | dep. 12.15 | dep. 1.00 | dep. 1.15 | dep. 1.30 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 9 Local a.m. | No. 10 Through a.m. | No. 11 Local a.m. | No. 12 Through a.m. | No. 13 Local p.m. | No. 14 Through p.m. | No. 15 Local p.m. | No. 16 Through p.m. |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| SEK LUNG | dep. 8.45 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.00 | dep. 6.45 | dep. 7.30 | dep. 7.45 | dep. 8.00 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 10.15 | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 8.15 | dep. 9.00 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.30 |
| Shungshui | dep. 10.30 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 8.30 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 9.45 |
| Peking | dep. 10.45 | dep. 11.30 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 8.45 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.00 |
| Taipei | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 9.00 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.00 | dep. 10.15 |
| Shatin | dep. 11.15 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 9.15 | dep. 10.00 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 10.30 |
| Yuenai | dep. 11.30 | dep. 12.15 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 9.30 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 10.30 | dep. 10.45 |
| Shum Chun | dep. 11.45 | dep. 12.30 | dep. 12.45 | dep. 1.00 | dep. 9.45 | dep. 10.30 | dep. 10.45 | dep. 11.00 |
| KOWLOON | dep. 12.15 | dep. 1.00 | dep. 1.15 | dep. 1.30 | dep. 10.15 | dep. 11.00 | dep. 11.15 | dep. 11.30 |

* Will stop at Taipei and Shungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice.
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| Stations | a.m. | p.m. | Stations | a.m. | p.m. |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|------------|------|
| Fauling | dep. 8.30 | 12.00 | Shataukok | dep. 10.30 | 1.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. 9.35 | 12.55 | Fauling | arr. 11.15 | 2.00 |

B. P. WINSLOW, Manager. [63]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1833. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets Exceeded £18,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Tel. No. 300.
RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
Acting Local Manager. [74]



THE MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

At A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contralto Condensers, Special Mangroves, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

| | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 610 feet. | 350 feet. | 714 feet. |
| Width of Entrance on bottom | 77 " | 53 " | 83 " |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 33 " | 34 " | 34 " |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Glass Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

| | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Lifting Power | 17,000 tons. | 12,000 tons. | 18,000 tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken | 480 feet. | 580 feet. | 470 feet. |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken | 66 " | 58 " | 98 " |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken | 23 " | 23 " | 20 " |

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shin-osaka).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," BEIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 333 feet 6 inch. |
| Breadth at Entrance on bottom | 55 " |
| Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 35 " |

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [63]

KAI PING COAL

FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN-NORTH CHINA

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
b. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)
c. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
d. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted.)

On and after August 9th Passengers to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [50]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

| China of the Chinese, by E. T. Chalmers Warner. | 6.00 |
|---|-------|
| Belgium Under German Occupation, by E. T. Chalmers Warner. | 17.50 |
| The Lure of the Pen: A book for Would-be Authors, by Flora Kitchmann. | 4.50 |
| Woman: Her Health and Beauty, by Max Parnet. | 3.00 |
| The Primer of Foreign Exchange, by W. F. Spalding. | 2.50 |
| An Echo of the Spheres: Rescued from Oblivion, by F. W. Bain. | 7.00 |
| Unconquered Wanderers, by Rosita Forster. | 8.50 |
| Tramping with a Colour Box, by C. J. Vine. | 7.00 |
| A Course for Machine Drawing and Sketching, by John Dale. | 2.00 |
| The "SNARK" SUMMER ANNUAL 1919 | 1.00 |

NEW NOVELS.

| | |
|---|------|
| The King's Incognito, by Wm. Le Quez | 2.50 |
| The Undying Fire, by H. G. Wells | 2.50 |
| The Skeleton Key, by Bernard Capes | 2.50 |
| Mr. Misfortunate, by Major Bowen | 2.50 |
| A Princess of Mars, by Edgar Rice Burroughs | 1.75 |
| A Begman in Jewels, by Max Pemberton | 1.75 |
| The Chartered Adventurer, by Agnes and Egerton Castle | 1.75 |
| The Red Whirlwind, D. M. Dell and May Wynne | 1.75 |
| In the Morning of Time, by Charles G. D. Roberts | 5.00 |

THE CHINA AND FAR EAST.

BUSINESS GUIDE AND DIRECTORY

Third Issue—1919

\$10.00

THE ROBBERY has depleted the stock but we can still supply

THE "CORONA" TYPEWRITER

Fold it up

Take it with you

Typewrite anywhere

A Handy Machine

Weights only 9 lbs.

Costs \$80.00

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute. [110]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.

TEL. K. 2.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

S. K. TSAN & CO.

HONGKONG & SWATOW.

公 司 批 發 和 零 沽 成

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WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 1833. [78]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

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MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUINNG AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.



OUR
"SPECIAL"
ENGLISH MADE
TENNIS SHOES

Made of finest quality double white canvas
or Buckskin uppers with best grade black red
rubber soles. Every pair guaranteed

\$9.50, \$13.00, \$14.00 per pair. Cheaper grades from 6.50 per pair

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists.

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.



**HAPPY HIT
CIGARETTES**

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in
Cigarette Manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

**THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.**

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

**THE
CORONET**

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE ADOPTED SON"

(in 6 parts).

THE PEST.

at 7.15 p.m.

"THE BULL'S EYE"

Episodes 8, 9 & 10.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG. SCHEDULE OF CURRENT RETAIL PRICES.

August 8th, 1919.

DETILED LIST.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Beef Sirloin—Ma Lung Pa | lb. | 22 |
| Beef, Prime Cut | lb. | 22 |
| Beef, Corned—Hui Ngau Yau | lb. | 20 |
| Beef Breast—Ngau Lam | lb. | 20 |
| Beef Soup—Toag Yau | lb. | 16 |
| Beef Steak—Ngau Yik Pa | lb. | 20 |
| Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau | lb. | 20 |
| Beef Sausages—Ngau Ching | lb. | 22 |
| Bullcock's Brain—Ngau No | lb. | 20 |
| Bullcock's Tongue—fresh—Ngau Li | each | 10 |
| Bullcock's Tongue—corned—Hain | lb. | 50 |
| Ngau Li | lb. | 60 |
| Bullcock's Head—Ngau Tau | lb. | 50 |
| Bullcock's Heart—Ngau Sun | lb. | 50 |
| Bullcock's Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin | lb. | 40 |
| Bullcock's Feet—Ngau Kark | each | 10 |
| Bullcock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu | lb. | 10 |
| Bullcock's Tail—Ngau Mei | lb. | 10 |
| Bullcock's Liver—Ngau Kon | lb. | 10 |
| Bullcock's Tripe—(addressed)—Ngau | lb. | 10 |
| To | lb. | 10 |
| Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai | per set | 10 |
| tau kark | lb. | 10 |
| Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat | lb. | 20 |
| Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei | lb. | 20 |
| Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau | lb. | 20 |
| Mutton Saddle—Yeung On Yau | lb. | 20 |
| Pigs (Hillings)—Chu Chong | lb. | 20 |
| Pigs Brains—Chu Know | per set | 20 |
| Pigs Feet—Chu Kark | lb. | 10 |
| Pigs Fry—Chu Chap | lb. | 10 |
| Pigs Head—Chu Tau | each | 10 |
| Pigs Heart—Chu Sun | each | 10 |
| Pigs Kidneys—Chu Yiu | lb. | 10 |
| Pigs Liver—Chu Yiu | lb. | 10 |
| Pork Chop—Chu Kai Kwat | lb. | 25 |
| Pork Corned—Hain—Chu Yau | lb. | 25 |
| Pork Leg—Chu Pei | lb. | 25 |
| Pork Loin—Chu Lau Tau | lb. | 26 |
| Pork Fat or Lard—Chu Yau | lb. | 24 |
| Shops' Head and Feet—Yeung | per set | 60 |
| Tau Kark | lb. | 10 |
| Shops' Heart—Yeung Sun | each | 9 |
| Shops' Kidney—Yeung Yiu | each | 9 |
| Shops' Liver—Yeung On | lb. | 9 |
| Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu | lb. | 20 |
| Chai | lb. | 20 |
| Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau | lb. | 20 |
| Suet Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau | lb. | 20 |
| Veal—Ngau Chai Yau | lb. | 20 |
| Veal Sausages—Ngau Chai | lb. | 20 |
| Cheung, Nai | lb. | 20 |
| Lard—Chu Yau | lb. | 20 |
| POULTRY. | | |
| Chickens—Kai Chi | lb. | 20 |
| Capon, large, small—Sin Kai | lb. | 20 |
| Ducks—Ap | lb. | 24 |
| Eggs, Hen (cooking)—Kai Tan, per doz. | 20 | |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh) | 20 | |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai | lb. | 40 |
| Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai | lb. | 20 |
| Geese—Ngai | lb. | 25 |
| Geese, Wild, Sui—Shang-hai | lb. | 20 |
| Yea Ngai | pair | 20 |
| Musk Deer—Wong Kung | each | 20 |
| Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai | each | 20 |
| Partridge—Che Khou | pair | 20 |
| Pheasant—Shan Kai | pair | 20 |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kung | each | 30 |
| Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi How Pak | each | 30 |
| Kup | lb. | 24 |
| Quail—Um Chun | dozen | 20 |
| Ree Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk | dozen | 20 |
| Snipe—Sa Choy | each | 32 |
| Turkeys, Cook—Poh Kai Kung | lb. | 60 |
| Turkeys, Hoi—Poh Kai Na | lb. | 50 |
| Wild Ducks—Shai—Shang-hoi | lb. | 50 |
| Sui Ap | pair | 20 |
| Test—Sui Ap Chai | pair | 20 |
| Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang-Shing | pair | 20 |
| Sui Ap | pair | 20 |
| FISH. | | |
| Barbel—Ka Yu | lb. | 26 |
| Bream—Bin Yu | lb. | 26 |
| Catfish—Fieh Water Fish—Hoi | lb. | 20 |
| Siu Yu | lb. | 30 |
| Carp—Li Yu | lb. | 24 |
| Catfish—Chik Yu | lb. | 15 |
| Codfish—Mun Yu | lb. | 16 |
| Crabs—Hoi | lb. | 22 |
| Cuttlefish—Muk Yu | lb. | 18 |
| Lobster—Sa Mang Yu | lb. | 45 |
| Loach—Wong Mei Lan | lb. | 13 |
| Loach—Fieh—Tat Yu | lb. | 10 |
| Eels, Congor—Hoi Lan | lb. | 14 |
| Eels, Fresh water—Tam Siu Yu | lb. | 20 |
| Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin | lb. | 20 |
| Frogs—Tien Kai | lb. | 24 |
| Garoupa—Sek Pau | lb. | 46 |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kung Yu | lb. | 17 |
| Herrings—Tao Pak | lb. | 24 |
| Hallbut—Cheung Kwan Kup | lb. | 26 |
| Loach—Wong Fa Yu | lb. | 32 |
| Loach—Wu Yu | lb. | 32 |
| Loach—Lung Ha | lb. | 30 |
| Mackerel—Chi Yu | lb. | 25 |
| Monk Fish—Mong Lu | lb. | 24 |
| Mullet—Chai Yu | lb. | 22 |
| Oyster—Sang Hoo | lb. | 20 |
| Parrotfish—Koi Kung Yu | lb. | 16 |
| Perch—Tan Loo | lb. | 20 |
| Pike—Fa Paw Pong | lb. | 18 |
| Plaice—Pan Yu | lb. | 18 |
| Pomfret, black—Hak Chong | lb. | 32 |
| Pomfret, white—Pak Chong | lb. | 32 |
| Prawns—Ming Ha | lb. | 25 |
| Ray—Pai Pa Sa | lb. | 16 |
| Rock Fish—Sek Kam Kung | lb. | 18 |
| Roach—Chun Yu | lb. | 18 |
| Salmon—Ma Yu Yu | lb. | 32 |
| Shark—Sa Yu | lb. | 5 |
| Skate—Po Yu | lb. | 8 |
| Shrimp—Ha | lb. | 26 |
| Snapper—Lap Yu | lb. | 25 |
| Sole—Tan Sa Yu | lb. | 20 |
| Sole—Tan Sa Yu | lb. | 20 |
| Tench—Wan Yu | lb. | 22 |
| Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu | lb. | 22 |
| Turtles, small, freshwater—Kork | lb. | 20 |
| Yu | lb. | 70 |
| White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai | lb. | 17 |
| FRUITS. | | |
| Almonds—Hung Yau | lb. | 40 |
| Apples (California)—Kam San | lb. | 30 |
| Pink Kho | lb. | 30 |
| Apples (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping | lb. | 30 |
| Kho | lb. | 30 |
| Apples Small—Hoi Tong | lb. | 30 |
| Apples, Custard—Fan Lai Chi | each | 30 |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton | lb. | 30 |
| San Shing/Hong Chiu | lb. | 30 |
| Bananas (brides), Macao—San | lb. | 30 |
| Hung Chiu | lb. | 30 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|
| Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat | lb. | 10 |
| Carumbola—Yeung Tue | each | 10 |
| Cocanuts—Yeh Tse | each | 10 |
| Lemons, China—Ning Moong | lb. | 10 |
| Lemons, America—Kam San | lb. | 10 |
| Ning Moong | lb. | 10 |
| Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, Small | stone | 70 |
| Lichees Fresh | stone | 70 |
| Limes (Saugon)—Sai Kung Ning | stone | 70 |
| Moong | stone | 70 |
| Mango, Manila—Lai Sang Moong | stone | 70 |
| Mangosteen—San Chuk Tse | stone | 70 |
| Oranges (Canton)—San Shing | stone | 70 |
| Tin Ching | stone | 70 |
| Oranges Sweet | stone | 70 |
| Pears (American)—Kam San | stone | 70 |
| Shoot Lay | stone | 70 |
| Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay | stone | 70 |
| Peanuts, Fa Sang | lb. | 10 |
| Persimmons Large—Hung Chie | lb. | 10 |
| Pine apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti | each | 10 |
| Paw Law | each | 10 |
| Pine apples, 2nd quality—Chung | each | 10 |
| Paw Law | each | 10 |
| Plantain—Tai Chou | lb. | 10 |
| Plums—Sawtow, Hung Lai | lb. | 10 |
| Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau | each | 10 |
| Pumelo, Shanghai—Lo Kwat | each | 10 |
| Walnuts—Hop Tau | lb. | 10 |
| Water Melon, Green—Sang Hop Tau | each | 10 |
| Water Melon, (Am)—Kam San | each | 10 |
| Sai Kwa | each | 10 |
| Water Melon, (China)—Sai Kwa | each | 10 |
| Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse | lb. | 10 |
| VEGETABLES. | lb. | 10 |
| Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung | each | 10 |
| hai Ah Chi Cheung | each | 10 |
| Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moon | lb. | 10 |
| P. Tau | lb. | 10 |
| Beans (French), Shai—Sheung | lb. | 10 |
| Beans Sprout, Ah Choi | lb. | 10 |
| Beans Long—Tau Ko | lb. | 10 |
| Beet Root—Hung Chai Tan | lb. | 10 |
| Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa | lb. | 10 |
| Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen | lb. | 10 |
| Kwa | lb. | 10 |
| Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker | lb. | 10 |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com—Kai | lb. | 10 |
| Choy | lb. | 10 |
| Cabbage Red—Hung Yea Choy | lb. | 10 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Choy | lb. | 10 |
| Cane Snouts, bunch—Nau Shun | lb. | 10 |
| Cauliflower, large size—Tai Peh | each | 10 |
| Cauliflower, medium size—Cheung | each | 10 |
| Yeh Choy | each | 10 |
| Cauliflower, small size—Sai Yeh | each | 10 |
| P. Tau | each | 10 |
| Carrots—Kam Shun | lb. | 10 |
| Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai | lb. | 10 |
| Celery, English—Yeung Kan | lb. | 10 |
| Choi | lb. | 10 |
| Chillies Dried—Gon Lat Chiu | lb. | 10 |
| Chillies Red—Hung Far Chiu | lb. | 10 |
| Chillies Green—Ching Lat Chiu | lb. | 10 |
| Curry Stuff, English—Kai Leo | lb. | 10 |
| Chu Liu | lb. | 10 |
| Cucumbers—Ching Kwa | each | 10 |
| Garlic—Que Tau | each | 10 |
| Ginger, young—Sun Tze Keung | lb. | 10 |
| Ginger, old—Lo Keung | lb. | 10 |
| Horseradish, Shai—Lik Kan | each | 10 |
| Indian Corn—Suk Mai | each | 10 |
| Letuce—Yeung Sang Chai | lb. | 10 |
| Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Water Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma | lb. | 10 |
| Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai Koo | lb. | 10 |
| Musk Melon, Amer—Kam San | lb. | 10 |
| Hong Kwa | each | 10 |
| Okroes | lb. | 10 |
| Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chong | lb. | 10 |
| Tau | lb. | 10 |
| Onions, Green—Sang Chong | lb. | 10 |
| Onions, Shanghai—Shing-hoi | lb. | 10 |
| Papaw, 1st quality—Tai Man | each | 10 |
| Sau Kua | each | 10 |
| Papaw, 2nd quality—Chung Man | each | 10 |
| Sau Kua | each | 10 |
| Parsley, Kun Chai | lb. | 10 |
| Green Peas—Ching Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu | lb. | 10 |
| Potatoes, Shanghai—Shang-hoi | lb. | 10 |
| Shu Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Potatoes, Japan—Put Poon Shu | lb. | 10 |
| Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Potatoes, American—Fa Ki Shu | lb. | 10 |
| Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Potatoes, Foochow—Fook-chow | lb. | 10 |
| Shu Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa | lb. | 10 |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai | lb. | 10 |
| Rhubarb (Fresh), Tai Wing | lb. | 10 |
| Sage—Tao So | lb. | 10 |
| Shallots—Gon Chong Tau | lb. | 10 |
| Spinach—Yin Chai | lb. | 10 |
| Tomatoes—Fan Ker | lb. | 10 |
| Taro—Wu Tau | lb. | 10 |
| Turnips, Punti (Long)—Lo Pak | lb. | 10 |
| Turnips, English—Yeung Lo Pak | lb. | 10 |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa | lb. | 10 |
| Vegetable Marrow (Am)—Kam | lb. | 10 |
| san Chit Kwa | lb. | 10 |
| Water, Cress—Sai Yeung Chai | lb. | 10 |
| Water Lily root—Lin Ngau | lb. | 10 |
| Yam—Ta Shu | lb. | 10 |

The above prices are the average prices current.

Sanitary Department,

August 8th, 1919.

CANTON BULLION RETURNS

The Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton reports that during the second quarter of the year silver bars and sycee imported from Hongkong to Canton was 379,346 Hk. Tls. against 16,640 Hk. Tls. in 1918; and silver coin, 197,134 Hk. Tls. against 655,082 Hk. Tls. in 1918; silver coins imported from Nanning 3,333 Hk. Tls.; silver bars and sycee imported from Shanghai, 214,400 Hk. Tls. against 448,225 Hk. Tls. in 1918; silver coins imported from Shanghai 1,331 Hk. Tls. against 5,000 Hk. Tls. in 1918; silver coins imported from Wuchow, 10,000 Hk. Tls. Silver bars and sycee exported from Canton during the second quarter of the year to Hongkong and Macao was 29,667 Hk. Tls. against 13,350 Hk. Tls. in 1918; silver coins exported from Canton to Hongkong and Macao, 277,666 Hk. Tls. against 143,560 Hk. Tls. in 1918; silver bars and sycee exported from Canton to Shanghai, 9,000 Hk. Tls. against 22,000 Hk. Tls. from Canton to Shanghai, 22,000 Hk. Tls. against 14,754 Hk. Tls. in 1918.

HONGKONG'S NEW TERRITORY A TRIP BEYOND KOWLOON

A correspondent writes to the Y C Daily News as follows:—
Even in Hongkong it is highly probable that comparatively few people know much of the tract of land lying inland from Kowloon, which has been taken over by the British Government under an agreement with the Chinese authorities for the purpose of affording a better means of protection and defence of the island colony and doubtless to many in Shanghai the existence of the strip of hinterland is altogether unknown. Yet to those who have time and opportunity to visit a visit to what is known as the New Territory, there is before them a real object lesson in the gradual conjoining of a piece of country, at one time wild and lawless, into a peaceful, law-abiding place.
We left Kowloon by the morning train en route for Sheungshui, the last station in British territory of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The first thing that attracted the attention of one who has for some years been accustomed to live under Chinese management was the orderly manner in which everything was carried out.
There was no jelling mob of coolies on the platform, no rush of excited passengers on a wild scramble for seats, no gang of Chinese soldiers travelling without tickets and yet appropriating the best compartments.
The carriages were kept clean and in good repair, and there was an atmosphere of orderliness about the whole of the arrangements. On board the train we found ourselves in the company of a few score of British soldiers, on a day's picnic, and the pleasure of travelling with these men, many of them well-educated and highly cultured, can only be fully appreciated by anyone who has had the misfortune to go on a journey in the company of a batch of Chinese troops with swelled heads, and uncultivated intellects.
One was also struck by the apparent readiness and docility with which the Chinese travellers kept the rules and regulations, showing that with proper and patient guidance even the Chinese public can be made to realize that rules are not laid down merely for the purpose of being broken.
THE WISDOM OF ROAD-BUILDING.
After a 20-mile journey by rail over a track in the construction of which, judging by the number of tunnels and deep cuttings, great engineering difficulties had been overcome, we arrived at Sheungshui station. Here we found a motor bus which plus between this place and the surrounding villages, and soon a crowd consisting mainly of Chinese, had clambered aboard the vehicle, and were skimming along a wide well-made road. The highways in this part are certainly a tribute to British rule. Apparently the British follow the example of the Romans, and when they take over a piece of country one of the first things they do is to take in hand the construction of good main roads, and certainly the authorities have not been slow to act in this case.
What a change from a few years ago when the only means of communication were narrow tracks alongside paddy fields, and when the only means of conveyance was the cheap old wheelbarrow. Now-a-days motor buses, motor wagons, and richly traverse these new roads, which are constantly being repaired and improved.
After a pleasant journey we alighted near a British police station, overlooking the branch of the Canton delta which separates British from Chinese territory and which was somewhat of the nature of a fortress, for it was built on the summit of a hill commanding a view of the surrounding country and had around it a barbed wire fence and contained a small garrison of Indian and Chinese soldier-police in the charge of a British sergeant.
UNKNOWN BUILDERS OF EMPIRE.
The main work of this garrison is to guard against any raids by band characters from across the river and occasionally to "round up" Chinese pirates. Sometimes a grand hunt for the latter takes place in conjunction with the Chinese authorities.
Like much of the work done by the guardians on the outposts of our Empire, little is heard of the exploits of the men in these boundary police stations. They go on, however, year after year, faithfully performing their allotted tasks, building up the prestige of our nation, while the great British public knows nothing of their ceaseless watch, and the reports of exploits which would delight the heart of the novelist looking for a plot are buried away in pigeon-holes at official headquarters.
BRIGADES OUTSIDE.
Picking up our motor again we journeyed on still keeping near the boundary river, coming finally to another police post guarding the frontier. Here again was noticeable the same ceaseless vigilance, not merely on behalf of the foreigners in Kowloon 20 miles away, but mainly for the sake of the Chinese farmers and traders in the immediate neighbourhood, people who otherwise would be at the mercy of brigands, pirates and rapacious Chinese officials, but who now are able to go about their work in peace and security. Leaving the police house we caught our car on its return from a market town further on, and were driven back to Sheungshui, where we took train and were soon in Kowloon, after spending a pleasant day in a land of fruitful valleys, where law and justice are administered without fear or favour and where yet, as far as possible, the Chinese are allowed to retain their own customs.
As one gazed on these fertile valleys, intersected by good roads, where life and property are made as safe as possible, one felt proud of Britain's rôle as protector and guide in the lands she takes under her charge.
Contrast these peaceful, prosperous villages with the stricken towns of unhappy Hunan, overrun by civil war, brigandage and robbery, and let those who shrink about China's sovereign rights look to it that the rights of her people are better guarded in future than they have been in the past.

THE COLOUR RIOTS. REASONS FOR REPATRIATION.

In a letter to *The Times* Sir Ralph Williams, who was recently in Hongkong, says:—
May I, who have governed and served in West Indian Colonies for a long period of years and who have for years administered the Government of the great Bechuanaland Protectorate in Africa, be permitted to say a word as to the present colour riots, which are likely to have a disastrous result?
There is an undeniable fact that, to almost every white man and woman who has lived in a community between black or coloured men and white women is a thing of horror. And yet this feeling in no sense springs from hatred between the races. Every one who has, probably, many faithful friends among the coloured people, whom we bear in our kindest remembrance. It does not, either, I think, arise from feelings of racial superiority. The cause is far deeper. It is an instinctive certainty that sexual relations between women and coloured men revolt our very nature. But fairness to colour demands that we should realize the position to-day. Large numbers of black and coloured men have been gathered together in the Mother Country. They are here without their women, and it is not wonderful that their passions should run high after a long period of abstinence. These men now find white women of a certain temperament encouraging their attentions, and allowing themselves to be taken as paramours, at times as wives. What blame to the coloured men if they take advantage of it? And what blame, too, to those white men who, seeing these conditions and loathing them, resort to violence? And so, violence begetting violence, these deplorable scenes occur. The branches of the police are trifles, but in truth a real and far-reaching trouble is being created.
To-day, without possibility of doubt, every "coloured newspaper" in the West Indies, on the west coast of Africa, and in every land where colour predominates, is seething with journalistic indignation at what they deem to be the ill-treatment of their brethren who have come over to aid us in the war, to the lasting evil of our good relations. We cannot forcibly repatriate British subjects of good character, but we can provide that every black or coloured unit is forthwith sent back to its own country, and we can take steps as will prevent the employment of an unusually large number of men of colour in our great shipping centres.
In giving these opinions, I know that I am expressing the views of the vast majority of British white men and women who have passed much of their lives in association with coloured and black races. The evil should be ended.

REVENUES OF OMSK GOVERNMENT.

A STRIKING INCREASE.

LEGALITY OF A MILITARY TAX DISPUTED.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT TO THOSE TRADING IN KWANG-TUNG.

Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, delivered a written judgment on August 18th in a very interesting case which had occupied his attention for several days last month, involving the ownership of 180 bags of wolfram ore. The ore was seized by Chinese authorities because a military tax had not been paid. The owner alleged the tax was unlawful and the ore wrongly confiscated, and when it came to Hongkong he had it seized by the Police at the shop of the man who had bought, or was about to buy, it from the military official who confiscated it. Later, the ore was sold by public auction by order of the Supreme Court, realising \$4,484.11, less necessary expenses in connection with sale, leaving the sum of \$4,135.10 in the hands of the Court awaiting the outcome of this case.

The parties to the action were C.F. Ober, mining engineer, residing at 23 Queen's Road Central (the plaintiff), and the Shai Kwe Company, merchants, of 294 Des Vaux Road Central.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, D.B.E. (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Bonvis) for defendants. The judgment, which is of considerable interest to those trading in the Kwangtung Province is as follows:—

I find on the questions of fact that the wolfram ore in question was the property of the plaintiff, and that the ownership is rightly laid in him; that the ore was seized and sold by persons purporting to be the Military Authorities at Shiklung, in China; that Yau Fuk purchased the ore on behalf of and as the agent for the defendants, and that he caused it to be brought to Hongkong and delivered to defendants; that Tsang Sau Nam was, in fact, present at the sale, and, further, that the plaintiff probably mistook at the interview at Hongkong on the arrival of the ore Wung Fu, one of the defendants' witnesses, for an officer of the soldiers whom he had seen at Shiklung.

The questions of law arise on these facts:—

- (1)—Was the ore legally seized and confiscated at Shiklung?
- (2)—Was it bought in market overt in Hongkong within the meaning of section 22 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1907?

In my opinion the answer to both questions is in the negative, and I shall give briefly my reasons for this conclusion. I think it is unnecessary to go into the evidence at length.

The ore was admittedly seized and sold by the Military at Tin Lung Wai owing to the refusal to pay the military tax or contribution which was imposed under the authority of General Chung, the Military Officer-in-Command. The question, therefore, is—was there any power to impose such a tax or contribution? That attempts had been made, and probably successfully in some other cases, to enforce the payment is clear from the evidence of Mr. Richardson; it is, also, the fact that the right to impose such a tax was actually challenged by the Provincial Authorities at Canton.

Now it was contended by Mr. Alabaster that the Military Government in the Province of Kwangtung was controlled by two factions (1) in Canton and (2) in Shiklung and Waichow; that in the case of exportation of wolfram ore and from the Canton section contended their selves with the imposition of a *hu chu* (the Treasury permit), whereas the Shiklung section imposed a military permit. In support of this a letter was produced from the Chinese Maritime Customs showing that General Chan Kwang-ming had informed them in April, 1910, that wolfram ore would be required to pay a local reorganisation contribution. The letter added: "The Chinese Maritime Customs was in no way concerned with the levying of this contribution, and I am unable to say whether it was legal or not."

Now the authority of the Shiklung authorities to impose the tax was challenged at the time by the former Superintendent of Customs at Canton as being illegal, and his view is supported by the British Consul-General. I will deal shortly with the evidence later, but it is admitted by the learned counsel for the defendants, what is in fact self-evident, that in order to establish the validity of this military impost, the Court must be satisfied that the existence of a *de facto* government at Shiklung under Chan Kwang-ming has been established. He puts his argument, if I have followed him correctly, in this form—that the Military Authorities, as such, in Shiklung were recognised by the authorities in the Provincial Government at Canton, and that the two parties recognise each other as a *de facto* government in the district concerned. As to this I have to observe that it is not, in my opinion, borne out by the evidence, and, even if it were so, I cannot see by the widest stretch of imagination how it is possible for this Court to so regard the position.

The position of Chan Kwang-ming as the head of the rebel party, and the question of the alleged displaced authority by the pseudo *de facto* government was fully dealt with by this Court in re Chung Sau-nam 9 H.K.L.R. 38. It cannot be contended that any recognition by the Crown has been accorded to any other than the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, and, as was pointed out in argument, this Government does recognise the Provincial Government under our extradition proceedings. Authorities were cited to establish that a government is not regarded as a sovereign power unless it has been recognised by the Crown, and the affidavit of the British Consul clearly disposed of any such recognition.

As to the evidence on the legality of the tax imposed by the Military Authorities, His Excellency Sir E. H. B. Smith, who was the Superintendent of Customs at the time in question, states that the seizure was illegal, and that he reported the matter to the Military Governor and telegraphic instructions were sent to the Military Authority at Waichow ordering the release of the ore. He adds that, although General Chung claimed the right to seize the goods at Waichow, not being a Treaty Port, he was not entitled to do so, no military tax being rightfully due in respect thereof.

The British Vice Consul in his affidavit confirms that position, and says that his office has protested against the imposition of these taxes.

The evidence to the contrary is contained in the affidavit by the Secretary to the present Superintendent of Customs and, as far as it goes, it supports the legality of the tax, and the sale by the Military authorities at Shiklung. The evidence, however, is not satisfactory. The deponent claims that he is authorised to answer certain questions on behalf of the Superintendent of Customs which had been submitted to that official. He, however, specifically declined to answer certain questions in cross-examination. If the evidence had been taken in Court answers in cross-examination would have been entered, and it is impossible to say what the effect of the cross-examination may have been. This evidence, therefore, is very unsatisfactory, and it is impossible for the Court to attach real credit to it.

I have already stated that Mr. Richardson and other witnesses speak to the attempt, in some cases successful, to impose the tax, but I arrive without doubt at the conclusion that it was unauthorized and illegal.

On the question of market overt it is clear that section 22 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1907, has brought into force the same section of the Home Act (the Sale of Goods Act, 1893) relating to market overt, but it defines "Market Overt" as "goods openly sold in a shop or market in this Colony in the ordinary course of the business of such shop or market."

In my opinion the section has no application in this case. From the evidence of the defendants, Yau Fuk, it appears that he produced to defendants samples of the ore which he had, in fact, already purchased at Shiklung from the Military authorities, and in respect of which he made a part payment. The defendants agreed with him to take the ore, and made a part payment to him on account of it. The purchase was completed at Shiklung, and the stuff was then imported into Hongkong in the name of the defendant, and delivery was taken by them. It cannot be said that the goods were sold to defendants "in a shop or market in this Colony in the ordinary course of the business of such shop."

The section of the Sale of Goods Ordinance does not, in my opinion, apply. What the fact of Market Overt may be in China, I am not called upon to consider.

I was referred by the learned counsel for the plaintiff to the case of *Crane v. The London Dock Company*, 33 L.J. 423, at p. 22, where Cockburn C.J. said: "that a sale could not be considered as made in market overt unless the goods were exposed in the market for sale, and the whole transaction began, continued and completed in the open market, so as to give the fullest opportunity to the man whose goods have been taken to make pursuit of them, and prevent them from being sold." Also to the remarks of Lord Mansfield C.J. in *Hill v. Smith* 6 East at p. 451, which were cited in the same judgment: "All the doctrine of sales in market overt militates against any idea of a sale by sample, for a sale in market overt requires that the commodity should be openly sold and delivered in the market."

The further point was raised that the section does not apply in the case of a purchase by a shopkeeper of goods brought there for sale. It is not necessary to decide the point, having regard to the conclusion at which I have arrived, but I may say that I have strong doubts on the point.

I give judgment for plaintiff with costs.

INCREASE IN LOCAL STEAMER FARES.

TO OPERATE FROM AUGUST 1ST.

A slight advance in passenger fares from Shanghai to Japan ports, Manila and Hongkong, and from Hongkong to Japan ports and Shanghai, to take effect on August 15th, is announced by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and Toyo Kisen Kaisha. These adopt Shanghai and Hongkong currency in the new tariff, the present gold-dollar rates being abolished.

The following figures show the new rate for Shanghai or Hongkong dollars and the old gold dollar charges.

| From Shanghai to: | New Rate. | Old Rate. |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Hongkong | \$1.00 | G \$29.50 |
| Manila | \$1.00 | G \$45.00 |
| Kobe | \$1.00 | G \$26.00 |
| Yokohama | \$1.00 | G \$44.00 |
| From Hongkong to: | New Rate. | Old Rate. |
| Shanghai | H.K. \$2.50 | G \$23.00 |
| Kobe | H.K. \$4.50 | G \$66.00 |
| Yokohama | H.K. \$4.25 | G \$71.50 |

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending August 9th is as follows:—

| | Receipts for week | Aggregate for 22 weeks |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|
| This Year | \$16,693 | 471,381 |
| Last Year | 13,098 | 424,281 |
| Increase | 2,595 | 35,097 |

HOUSEHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

INTERESTING DECISION.

An interesting decision was given at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, in a case in which a Chinese lady was summoned for throwing water from her house on the road. The defendant argued that she was not responsible for the action of her servants, but Mr. Lindsell pointed out that, according to the revised Ordinance, a householder was responsible for any rubbish thrown into the street.

The facts of the case were that Sergeant and Mrs. Appleton were hurrying along Lee Yuen Street to catch a tram, when a bucket of water thrown from one of the buildings, fell on Mrs. Appleton, soiling her clothes and completely drenching her. Sergeant Appleton went to the house to make enquiries and found the door barred. He knocked, and, as he received no answer, he took the number of the house with the intention of taking out a summons against the occupier. In the meantime Mrs. Appleton, who was waiting for her husband, was jeered at by some women living in the house.

The occupier of the house, a well-dressed Chinese woman, stated that she made enquiries from her servants and they denied throwing the water. They further stated that they were all asleep. She did not think she could be held responsible for the acts of her servants.

Mr. Lindsell stated that the occupier of the house was responsible, and fined her \$10.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

SMART WORK BY REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A very smart piece of work by Chief Revenue Officer Wildin and several Revenue Officers has resulted in the seizure of 1,655 taels of prepared opium.

It appears that when the French steamer *Amour* arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Haiphong, an informer told C.R.O. Wildin that there was a large quantity of opium on board. C.R.O. Wildin carried out a systematic search of the vessel, and, finally, in the engine-room discovered some opium cleverly concealed in the iron girder supporting the cable chain. A further quantity was found in the rafted space on deck, and in the cylinders which give the rafts buoyancy. Three persons have been arrested in connection with the smuggling.

The opium is valued at \$22,580, and, if the usual fine of ten times the value should be imposed, each of the smugglers would be called upon to pay \$225,000.

OPIUM CASES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 109 taels of raw opium.

The opium had been cleverly concealed inside a bamboo basket, and would not have been discovered but for the fact that one of the bamboos snapped.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$500.

A Chinese woman attempted to deceive the Revenue Officers by concealing a large quantity of opium in a bag tied round her leg. A female searcher discovered the opium, and yesterday the smuggler was fined \$500.

A Chinese man concealed some opium in a box, and was going on to one of the wharves when the drug was discovered. Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$750.

SERVANTS' ROW AT THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. Witcomb, manager of the King Edward Hotel, summoned two boys for causing a disturbance on the hotel premises.

Mr. Witcomb stated that on Monday morning he heard the crash of glass in the dining-room and went to investigate the cause. He found the second defendant, the kitchen boy, standing near the door and noticed the first defendant, the cook, running in the direction of the kitchen. The pane of glass in one of the doors had been smashed, and this was worth \$10.

A witness stated that the cook was sleeping in the kitchen, while the kitchen boy was sweeping the place. When the latter chased him and assaulted him, he also knocked the handle of the mop against the door, smashing the glass.

Mr. Lindsell fined the first defendant \$40 and discharged second defendant. The fine was ordered to be paid to Mr. Witcomb.

A DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENT WHICH FAILED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese amah summoned her mistress for assault. It was stated that two married brothers agreed to stay in the same flat. Each had an amah, and an amicable arrangement was arrived at whereby the amahs were to sweep and dust the flat on alternate days. Defendant stated that complainant did not do any sweeping for months, and, upon being scolded, used filthy language. Witness admitted that she lost her temper and struck the amah.

Mr. Lindsell bound both parties over in bonds of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ANXIETY.

PROSPECTS IN THE OPEN MARKET.

Some anxiety is being felt by British merchants and manufacturers with regard to future competition in goods which the Japanese have been able to establish in certain markets in place of British manufactures. Yet equal, if not greater, anxiety appears to prevail among the Japanese as to their position and future prospects in competitive trade.

In Japan it is not regarded as possible for the foreign trade which has sprung up during the war to continue in its present flourishing state when European industries resume their normal condition. On the contrary, a much reduced demand abroad is anticipated. The Japanese are also conscious of the superiority in many respects of European goods to some of their own productions. They realize that if unrestricted trade between the Allies and Germany is resumed the overseas trade which Japan has established in toys and general merchandise will be seriously affected.

If the Allies adopt a policy of control of raw materials for a period, such control will be felt by Japan in her dependence on the British Empire and the Allied countries for such products as cotton, wool, iron, and rubber. A definite change of policy towards the protection of our industries is regarded in Japan as possible, and it is realized that it is through the Japanese export trade in such goods as hosiery, buttons and stationery will suffer a heavy blow, for these articles have been shipped abroad in large quantities during the war. If preferential tariffs with the Dominions and Colonies are to become the settled policy of the United Kingdom the Japanese consider that they will be placed under a great disadvantage in their commercial relations with India, Malaya, South Africa, Australia, and Canada, with the United Kingdom as a favoured competitor.

They also realize that restriction of imports may have to be continued in the United Kingdom and Allied countries until the foreign exchanges are more nearly adjusted. However, Japanese manufacturers who are optimistic regard Siberia and China as markets of great potential value, and they quite expect to balance their loss in other quarters by increased trade with these countries, in regard to which they are so favourably situated for trading.—The Times.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, August 11th.

The war-tax stamps were issued to-day at the General Post-Office. They are only to be used in Portugal and the Colonies and will apply to letters, postcards (2 cents) parcels, money orders, etc. (41 cents). Correspondence, etc., to foreign countries will go at the usual rates.

The attention of public companies and business houses in your port should be drawn to the fact that when they send their reports or catalogues and price-lists to residents in this city they invariably enclose envelopes and annex one-cent stamp. That is a mistake. Letters, circulars, etc., either open or closed must bear a 2-cent stamp whether from Macao to Hongkong or vice-versa.

THE P. & O. AND AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

As reported by a Press despatch, the P. & O. Company has taken over the interests of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company. It is feared that the change will affect the interests of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company maintains a service between Australia and Japan, and operated four steamers before the war, though their number has since then been reduced to two, as the two other steamers had been requisitioned by the British authorities for war purposes. The company formed the Australian Freight Conference together with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the A. & O. Steamship Company. The Eastern Australian and the A. & O. Steamship Company are comparatively small concerns, and the greater portion of the authority of the Freight Conference has hitherto rested with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, but a considerable change in the situation is expected now that the interests of the Eastern Australian Steamship Company have been taken by a concern of the P. & O. Company's standing.

Commenting on the transfer of the interests of the Eastern Australian Steamship Company to the P. & O. Company, the *Tokyo Asahi* says: "It is surprising to the Australian public that it is given to the P. & O. Company, it is clear that the Japanese merchantmen will gradually lose their influence, their place being taken by British ships. The transfer of the interests of the Eastern Australian Steamship Company should not be regarded in the same light as ordinary amalgamations. The transaction embodies the post-bellum shipping policy of Great Britain, and is worthy of special notice."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Yokohama Specie Bank declared a dividend for last year of 12 per cent. per annum, absorbing Y2,520,000. The balance, Y3,201,563 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

The British-American Tobacco Co. has declared an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1910-19 on the issued ordinary shares, free of British income-tax, payable June 30th.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. paid a total dividend and bonus of 22 per cent. for 1910, placing £44,444 to reserve and renewal fund, £25,555 to the renewal fund for cable steamers, £10,985 to the pension fund, and £111,111 set aside for extraordinary taxes.

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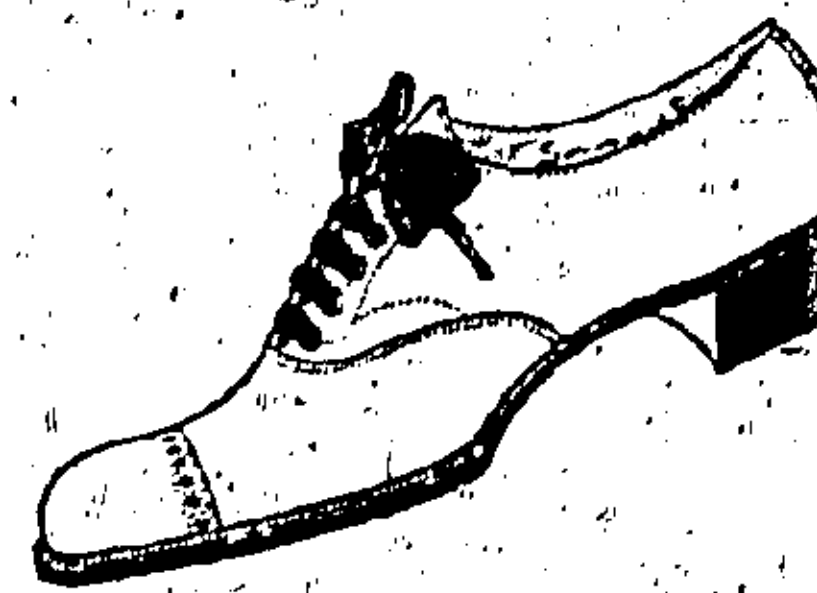
DRESS WEAR,

WALKING,

GOLF,

TENNIS,

etc.



SEE WINDOWS

In addition to his numerous other

Medical Officer of Health during the illness of Mrs. Hickling.

C.R.C. courts this evening, when Ng Sze

Country Club, Shanghai, on August 3th.

who while Chief Ordnance Officer here

Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, formerly on the

on his way Home on leave.

subscriptions to the funds of the Hospital, - \$146.77 from the Wo Ping Tien.

diseases were reported in the Colony

paratyphoid fever, 1. One case of enteric fever was reported on Sunday and Mon.

to Shenchiachi, a distance of 30 li, is

engaged day and night in strengthening the dyke. Should it give way all the low

Woman was charged with attempting to

enjoy a feed of rice once a week. Her husband, however, discovered "where the

men, however, saved her. Mr. Lindsell

done for her.

The Big Court did not commence till 11.50 a.m. The usual hour at which the "two

until two hours later, greatly to the incon-

... to obey the directions of his super-
iors. If a man has a fair day's work to

TYPHOON" WARNING.

Observatory:—

deg. Lat. N. proving N.

1990

CABLES.

LATEST CABLE.
(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

LABOUR UNREST IN BRITAIN.

THE SITUATION MUCH EASIER.

LONDON, August 17th.

The week opening with the Labour situation easier. The collapse of settlement of strikes has greatly strengthened the hands of the Constitutional Labourites, and the firmness of the authorities in the case of the Police extremists, had an excellent effect.

COLLAPSE OF MUNICIPAL STRIKES.

Thus, the strikes of the municipal employees at Kensington and Paddington, which endangered health owing to a fortnight's accumulation of refuse, collapsed suddenly, the men disregarding the advice of the leaders and resuming unconditionally and apparently of their own accord applications for permanent pensioned employment.

POSITION IN LIVERPOOL NORMAL.

The position in Liverpool is normal. The Wages Committee, on Saturday, told a Trade Unionist delegation that they adhered to their refusal to reinstate the Police strikers.

THE HOOLIGANS COWED.

The presence of troops and the reappearance of uniformed constables has cowed the hooligans who, far from resuming their excesses, are seeking to escape punishment by depositing their loot in side streets under cover of darkness. Detectives raided many houses and recovered stolen property.

ONLY HOPE OF THE EXTREMISTS.

The only remaining hope of the extremists is the "direct action" ballot of the Triple Alliance, which is now proceeding. This will not be completed before the end of the month, but there are indications that this policy is losing ground.

LEADER'S STRONG VIEWS.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at Yarmouth, warned the workers that the constant threat of laying down their tools was disastrous. It was losing its power and doing incalculable harm.

He had been condemned for his refusal to call out the railwaymen in support of every dispute, but such action would merely have led to chaos and anarchy. The only safe road to progress was Constitutional Government.

THE "DIRECT ACTION" POLICY OPPOSED.

Mr. W. Carter, M.P., member of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Nottingham, opposed the "direct action" policy of the Triple Alliance as injurious to the country. It was a bad policy.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT BOLTON.

A special conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, held at Bolton, resolved to advise the miners against "direct action."

Mr. J. Walsh, M.P., told the Conference that "direct action" was the policy of disappointed politicians unable to enter Parliament and desirous of gaining power in another way.

SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY LABOUR M.P.

He announced that Scotland Yard had seized certain documents indicating a plot to establish a Soviet Government in London. Arrests are expected.

HUNGARY.

NO RETURN TO MONARCHISM.

BUDAPEST, August 9th.

The Premier, M. Friedrich, interviewed, denied that the change of Government meant the return of Monarchism. He said: "Dr. Szamuely's hangers-on and scoundrels, also a horrible company of Lenin boys, have been arrested, but they have not been harmed, and will be tried by the regular Courts."

AVIATION.

FRENCH AEROBUS STARTS FOR DAKAR.

Paris, August 9th.

The aerobus *Goliath* started to-day for Casa Blanca, en route to Dakar, across the Sahara, with eight passengers.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 9th.

Silver is quoted at 65½d. buyers and 67-16d. sellers. The market is firm.

EARLIER CABLES.
TRIAL OF GERMAN CRIMINALS.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN GENERAL DEMANDER.

Paris, August 10th.

A Havas message says:—The Allies have already claimed the first of the enemy prisoners who are to take their trial for violations of International Law. The surrender is demanded of General Kruska, Commander of the Prison Camp at Cassel, who is accused of responsibility for the epidemic of typhus which caused the death of 3,000 French prisoners.

TURKEY AND PEACE.
A PLEA FOR EXPEDITION.

Paris, August 10th.

A Havas message says:—The French are urging that the Treaty with Turkey be disposed of without awaiting the decision of America concerning mandates. The French nation, which, at the opening of the war, 65 per cent. of the Turkish bonds and half of the railways. The Ottoman Empire was built by French capital; therefore, France is deeply interested in establishing stable conditions.

FRENCH HOUSING PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF RELIEF.

Paris, August 10th.

A Havas message says:—The French Government has introduced a Bill to provide for the construction of cheap and healthy dwellings to cope with the housing crisis. It is proposed to spend 500 million francs.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, August 9th.

Somersetshire beat Hampshire by four wickets.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 126 runs.

Sussex beat Essex by an innings and 81 runs.

Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 48 runs.

Lancashire beat Nottinghamshire by nine wickets.

Northants beat Derby by three wickets.

Kent v. Australians and Warwick v. Gloucestershire drew.

CANTON NEWS.

August 12th.

DR. SUN'S RESIGNATION.

The members of the Canton Parliament have decided to ask Sun Yat-sen to reconsider his resignation from the Administrative Directorship of the Military Government. It is stated that when the discussion of Dr. Sun's resignation took place a number of M.P.s put forward proposals to have the Military Government re-organized, and the Administrative Directors re-elected. The proposal was approved, but the matter was postponed to a more suitable occasion.

SALT AFFAIRS.

Owing to the extra tax on salt imposed by the military leaders on the North borders, transportation of salt has been suspended.

The salt merchants have sent petitions to the Military Government and the authorities for the abolition of this excessive taxation threatening, otherwise, that they will not resume their business.

It is stated that thousands of salt merchants and labourers are idle, and the collection of the salt revenue is falling. Foreign interference is feared, as the Salt revenue has been given as security for certain foreign loans.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is stated that the Military Government have decided to give up consideration of the Civil Governorship owing to their impending dissolution. Chang Kam-lung, the acting Civil Governor, who requested the Directors to confirm him in the appointment, has been informed that it is impossible, in the circumstances, for them to do so. He will continue in the office as long as the matter remains unsettled.

THE QUESTION OF SHANTUNG.

In connection with the question of Shantung, the Peking Government has explained that (1) it does not intend to sign the Peace Treaty with Germany unconditionally, (2) nothing has been said in regard to foreign intervention in regard to the question of Shantung, (3) the Peking Government will not deal with Japan directly over the question.

Luk Ching-chang has reported that he will proceed to England to offer greetings to the British Premier on his work for the world's peace, and to request him to mediate in the question of Shantung.

It is reported that the President, Hsu Shih-chang, has recently sent delegates again to discuss with General Luk Wing-tung separate peace proposals, and the terms of Luk's surrender to the Peking Government.

The Peking Premier, upon receipt of reports relating to the threatened attack on Fukien by Commander Liao Po-yik, of the 1st Squadron, has telegraphed to the Military Government that it is useless to resume the Shanghai Conference if the impending attack on Fukien is to be delivered.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.)

INTERNAL PEACE.

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

Liang Szyi has left for Peking to endeavour to persuade Chu Kaikim to be chief delegate once again, to arrange peace with the South.

It is stated that an important meeting will shortly be held in Peking, for a large number of the old Ku-tung political party are going there. President Chu Kai-chang has sent Chu Yi-shun as his representative.

Chu Kai-kim, who still refuses to be chief peace delegate, has telegraphed to the different Provinces the various difficulties which do not seem to him to admit of solution.

JAPAN AND THE SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

According to a report emanating from a Foreign source, Japan has refused to concede the right of any of the Allies to intervene in the Tsingtao question.

NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

Wai Yuen-kwang has telegraphed to Peking that he took over the Civil Governorship of the Shantung Province on August 10th.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR TIBET.

On account of the importance of the Tibet question, Chan Yuen-fan has been appointed Special Commissioner.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A certain political party has sent some emissaries, with a large sum of money, to bribe certain influential persons to overthrow the new Parliament.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY FOR THE SOUTH.

PRINCIPAL DONATION OF A STRAITS CHINESE.

The proposal to establish a University in the South has frequently been made but has never materialized, thanks to our Government having spent all our income on military measures in connexion with the internal strife, while paying not the least attention to the development of our educational work (says the Chinese Press). Thus, except those established by foreigners, there is no University or any highest fountain of learning in the South, a fact which we must admit with painful mortification.

Mr. Huang Yen-pai, President of the Chinese Vocational Educational Association and Chairman of the Chinese Educational Association, who went to Amoy, at the invitation of Mr. Chen Chia-keng, a Chinese merchant who emigrated to Singapore and who has made his fortune, to inspect the Chiehmei School which Mr. Chen has established and to be consulted on future plans in a more ambitious scheme relating to education which Mr. Chen has conceived, has just returned here. Mr. Huang's account may be summarized thus:—

Mr. Chen, Chia-keng was born in the Tungan District of Fukien. He has been engaged in commercial and industrial enterprises at Singapore and has managed to amass a large fortune. Deploring the backwardness of his mother country in matters of education, he returned home to Chiehmei village, near Amoy, about four years ago, and established the Chiehmei school there. This village is situated in an ideal spot, being separated from Amoy by a narrow bay and surrounded on three sides by water with only its northern side shielded by the Tienma Mountain. But, at the outset, Mr. Chen felt the inconvenience from the dearth of teachers, to overcome which he immediately started to establish a normal school and a middle school. All these school buildings are to be newly and specially constructed. At the time when Mr. Huang inspected them the work of their construction was only half completed, but the money spent already amounted to \$200,000. The number of students at the normal and middle schools was over 200, at the Chiehmei School 200, at the girls' school over 80, and at the Kindergarten 100. Besides these, there were night schools, libraries and other organizations for the improvement of both the mind and the body.

The Chen has bequeathed all his immovable property at Singapore, yielding an income exceeding one million dollars a year, to form a foundation fund for the Chiehmei School, the first one he has established at his own village. He has gone through all the formalities, such as making a will and transferring the title of the property necessary to make this enormous donation. Mr. Chen in his will names the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the Taonan Public School at Singapore as joint trustees of this fund after his death.

Now, Mr. Chen has invited well-known educators in China to a conference held at Amoy, which Mr. Huang has also attended, for the purpose of publicly announcing his decision to establish a University at Amoy, to which a normal school is to be attached. As an initial contribution, he has promised to donate \$1,000,000, and after the University is opened, \$120,000 a year for 25 consecutive years, or \$3,000,000 in all, as his contribution towards its maintenance, or a total of another \$4,000,000.

Mr. Huang eulogizes Mr. Chen for his frugal habits, as he is living in the old house left him by his forebears without any renovation or repair.

FATE OF TURKEY.

APPEAL TO CONFERENCE.

REPLY OF THE ALLIES.

The text of the statement read to the Council of Ten by his Highness Damad Ferid Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, and head of the Turkish delegation to the Peace Conference on June 17th, and the Allies' reply is as follows:—

GRAND VIZIER'S STATEMENT.
Gentlemen, I should not be held enough to come before this high assembly if I thought that the Ottoman people had incurred any share of responsibility in the war which has ravaged Europe and Asia with fire and sword. I apologize in advance for the development which I must give to my statement, for I am, in point of fact, depending to-day, before the public opinion of the whole world and before history, a most complicated and ill-understood cause. In the course of the war nearly the whole civilized world was shocked by the recital of the crimes alleged to have been committed by the Turks. It is far from my thought to cast a veil over these misdeeds, which are such as to make the conscience of mankind shudder with horror for ever. Still less will I endeavour to minimise the degree of guilt of the actors in the great drama. The aim which I have set myself is that of showing to the world, with proofs in my hand, who are the truly responsible authors of these terrible crimes. We are under no illusion in regard to the extent of the dissatisfaction which surrounds us. We are absolutely convinced that a mass of unfortunate events has made Turkey appear in an unfavourable light. However, when the truth has once been revealed it will win civilised nations and posterity against passing an unjust judgment on us. The responsibility for the war in the East assumed, without the knowledge of the sovereign or of the people, in the Black Sea by a German ship commandeered by a German admiral, rests entirely with the signatories of the secret treaties which were unknown alike to the Ottoman people and to the European chancelleries.

These agreements were concluded between the Government of the Kaiser and the heads of the Revolutionary Committee, who, at the beginning of 1913, had placed themselves in power by means of a coup d'état. I beg to witness the official dispatches exchanged between the representatives of France and Great Britain and their respective Governments during the three months which preceded the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and the Empire of the Habsburgs. When war had broken out, the German Government, as Russia as regards Constantinople, was skillfully represented to the people as an imminent danger, and anxiety for the preservation of national existence thereupon rendered the struggle a desperate one. Our archives are, moreover, thrown entirely open to an inquiry which would enable the statements which I have the honour to make to this High Assembly to be amply confirmed.

TURKEY'S "RECKONING."
In regard to the other tragic events, I beg to repeat here the declarations which I have repeatedly made to the Ottoman Senate. Turkey deplores the murder of a great number of her Christian community as much as she does that of Moslems properly speaking. In point of fact, the Committee of Union and Progress, not content with the crimes perpetrated against Christians, condemned to death by every means 3,000,000 Moslems. Several hundreds of thousands of these unfortunate beings, hunted from their homes, are still wandering about to-day in the middle of Asia Minor, without shelter and without any relief for their very existence, and even if they returned to their provinces, they would find themselves just as destitute, for a large number of towns and villages, both Moslem and Christian, have been completely destroyed. Asia Minor is today nothing but a vast heap of ruins. The new Government, notwithstanding its violent rage, has been unable to mitigate the disastrous effects of the cataclysm. It will always be possible to confirm my assertions by an inquiry undertaken on the spot.

It is necessary, however, to dismiss any theory of racial conflict or of an explosion of religious fanaticism. Moreover, the Turkish people, at the time when violence could strike successfully against right, showed itself able to respect the lives, the honour, and the sacred feelings of the Christian nations subject to its laws. It would be fairer to judge the Ottoman nation by its long history as a whole rather than by a single period which shows it in the midst of a mad and senseless orgy. Whatever be the names by which they are called, the principles and the methods of both the Russian and Turkish revolutionaries are the same, namely, to destroy society in order to seize its ruin by putting its members out of the way and taking possession of their property. Europe and America are endeavouring, at the cost of immense sacrifices, to deliver the Slav people, whose odious attitude towards the *Entente* is scarcely different at the present time from that of the Turks, for both have been reduced to silence and both paralysed by an unheard-of tyranny. The Turks, who thus find themselves under the domination of the Committee, in the same manner as that of the Russians under the Czar, deserve the same name, and the same humanitarian and kindly assistance at the hands of the rulers of the great nations which hold the destinies of the world in their hands. Latterly the truth has begun to filter through into European public opinion. The great trial of the *Entente* at Constantinople has proved the responsibility of the leaders of the Committee, who all of them occupy high positions in the State for the war and the other tragic events. That is the rehabilitation of the Ottoman nation. Thus rehabilitated in the eyes of the

civilised world our mission will henceforward be that of devoting ourselves to an intensive economic and intellectual culture, in order thus to become a useful factor in the League of Nations.

DEMAND FOR STATES' QUO ANTE.

The Ottoman people hope that the chaos in the East, bolstered as it is by this abnormal state of affairs which is neither war nor peace, may at last be replaced by order, and it likewise desires to see the end of the continued occupation of its territories in spite of the armistice. This occupation has, in fact, resulted at Smyrna in the most deplorable excesses, which have been committed to the hurt of the defenceless Moslem population. It desires with equal earnestness the maintenance of the basis of the status quo ante bellum of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which during the last forty years has been reduced to the least possible limits. It justly wishes to be granted in Thrace to the north and west of Adrianople, where the Mohammedan population is, in an overwhelming majority, a frontier line which will render possible the defence of Adrianople and Constantinople. What we ask for this is, moreover, completely in conformity with President Wilson's principles which we invoked when requesting an armistice, being convinced that they would be evenly applied in the interests of the peace of the world. On the other hand, a fresh paralyzing out of the Ottoman Empire would entirely upset the balance in the East. The ranges of the Taurus are, moreover, nothing more than a geological line of demarcation. The regions situated beyond those mountains from the Mediterranean up to the Arabian Sea are, although a language different from the Turkish language is spoken, there, indissolubly linked with Constantinople by feelings which are deeper than the principle of nationality. On the other side of the Taurus the same ideals, the same thoughts, the same habits and material interests bind the inhabitants. These form a compact block, and its disintegration would be detrimental to the peace and tranquility of the East. Even a plebiscite would not solve the question, for the supreme interests of more than 500,000,000 Moslems are involved, and they form an important fraction of the whole of the human race. The conscience of the world could only approve conditions of peace which are compatible with right, with the aspirations of people, and with justice.

ALLIES' ANSWER.

June 25th.

The Council of the principal Allied and Associated Powers has read with the most careful attention the memorandum presented to them by your Excellency on June 17th, and, in accordance with the promise then made, desire now to offer the following observations upon it:—

In your recital of the political intrigues which accompanied Turkey's entry into the war, and of the tragedies which followed, your Excellency makes no attempt to excuse or qualify the crimes of which the Turkish Government was then guilty. It is admitted, directly or by implication, that Turkey had no cause or quarrel with the *Entente* Powers, that she acted as the subservient tool of Germany, that the war, begun without excuse and conducted without mercy, was accompanied by massacres whose calculated atrocity equals or exceeds anything in recorded history. But it is argued that these crimes were committed by a Turkish Government for whose misdeeds the Turkish people were not responsible; that there was in them no element of religious fanaticism; that Moslems suffered from them not less than Christians; that they were entirely out of harmony with the Turkish tradition as historically exhibited in the treatment by Turkey of subject races; that the maintenance of the Turkish Empire is necessary for the religious equilibrium of the world, so that policy, not less than justice, requires that its territories should be restored undiminished, as they existed when war broke out. The Council can neither accept this conclusion nor the arguments by which it is supported. They do not, indeed, doubt that the present Government of Turkey profoundly disapproves of the policy pursued by its predecessors. Even if considerations of morality did not weigh with it (as doubtless they do), considerations of expediency would be conclusive.

As individuals its members have every motive as well as every right to repudiate the actions which have proved so disastrous to their country. But, speaking generally, a nation must be judged by the Government which rules it, which directs its foreign policy, which controls its armies. Nor can Turkey claim any relief from the legitimate consequences of this doctrine merely because her affairs, at a most critical moment in her history, had fallen into the hands of men who, utterly devoid of principle or pity, could not even command success.

INCAPACITY TO RULE.

It seems, however, that the claim for complete territorial restoration put forward in the Memorandum is not based merely on the plea that Turkey should not be required to suffer for the sins of her Ministers. It has a deeper ground. It appeals to the history of Turkish rule in the past and to the condition of affairs in the Moslem world. Now the Council is anxious not to enter into unnecessary controversy or to inflict needless pain on your Excellency and the delegates who accompany you. It wishes well to the Turkish people, and admires their excellent qualities. But it cannot admit that among those qualities are to be counted capacity to rule over alien races. The experiment has been tried too long and too often for there to be the least doubt as to its result. History tells us of many Turkish successes and many Turkish defeats—of nations conquered and nations

reduced. The memorandum itself refers to the reductions that have taken place in the territories recently under Ottoman sovereignty. Yet in all these changes there is no case to be found, either in Europe or Asia or Africa, in which the establishment of Turkish rule in any country has not been followed by a diminution of material prosperity and a fall in the level of culture. Nor is there any case to be found in which the withdrawal of Turkish rule has not been followed by a growth in material prosperity and a rise in the level of culture. Neither among the Christians of Syria, Arabia, and Africa, has the Turk done other than destroy whatever he has conquered. Never has he shown himself able to develop in peace what he has won by war. Not in this direction do his talents lie.

THE NECESSARY ISSUES.

The obvious conclusion from these facts would seem to be that since Turkey has, without the least excuse or provocation, deliberately attacked the *Entente* Powers and been defeated, she has thrown upon the victors the heavy duty of determining the destiny of the various populations in her heterogeneous empire. This duty the Council of the principal Allied and Associated Powers desire to carry out as far as may be in accordance with the wishes and permanent interests of the populations themselves. But the Council observe with regret that the memorandum introduces in this connection a wholly different order of considerations based on supposed religious rivalries. The Turkish Empire is, it seems, to be preserved, unchanged, not so much because this would be to the advantage either of the Moslems or of the Christians within its borders, but because its maintenance is considered by the religious sentiment of men who never felt the Turkish yoke or have forgotten how heavily it weighs on those who are compelled to bear it. But, surely, there never was a sentiment less justified by facts. The whole course of the war exposes its hollowness. The religious issue is raised by a struggle in which Protestant Germany, Roman Catholic Austria, orthodox Bulgaria, and Moslem Turkey banded themselves together to plunder their neighbours. The only favour of deliberate fanaticism perceptible in these transactions was by order of the Turkish Government.

But your Excellency has pointed out that at the very same time and by the very same authority offending Moslems were being slaughtered in circumstances sufficiently horrible and in number sufficiently large to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, any suspicion of religious partiality. During the war, then, there was the evident and avowed animosity on the part of any of the Governments, and no evidence whatever, so far as the *Entente* Powers were concerned. Nor has anything since occurred to modify this judgment. Every man's conscience has been respected, places of sacred memory have been carefully guarded, the States and people who were Mohammedan before the war are Mohammedan still. Nothing touching religion has been altered except the security with which it may be practised, and this, wherever Allied control exists, has certainly been altered for the better. If it be replied that the diminution in the territories of a historic Moslem State must injure the Moslem cause in all lands, and respectfully suggest that in our opinion this is an error. To thinking Moslems throughout the world the modern history of the Government enthroned at Constantinople can be no source of pleasure or pride.

For reasons we have already indicated the Turk was then attempting a task for which he had little aptitude and in which he has consequently had little success. But we think in happier circumstances, let his energies find their chief exercise in surroundings more congenial to his genius under new conditions less complicated and difficult, with an avowed tradition of corruption and intrigue severed, perhaps forgotten, why should he not add lustre to his country, and thus indirectly to his religion, by other qualities than that courage and discipline which he has always so conspicuously displayed? Unless we are mistaken, your Excellency should understand our hopes. In an impressive passage of your memorandum you declare it to be your country's mission to devote itself to "an intensive economic and intellectual culture. No change could be more startling or impressive, none could be more beneficial. If your Excellency is able to initiate (I initiate) this great process of development in men of Turkish race, you will deserve and will certainly receive all the assistance we are able to give you."

Pray accept, etc.

(Signed) G. CLEMENCEAU.

THE HARVARD COMEDY COMPANY.

Harvard's American Musical Comedy Company enjoyed another success last night when they staged "Step, Lively" before a full house. The piece was brimful of amusing situations, of which the most was made by Miss Jardine, Miss Boyd, Messrs. West, Horley and Ryles. Miss Myrtle Dingwall, who was indisposed on Monday night, made a very welcome re-appearance. It is a pity that Miss Boyd did not have more opportunities of displaying her undoubted skill as a dancer. Perhaps this was due to the regular platoon being indisposed, but his substitute did exceedingly well under the circumstances.

"Step Lively" will be repeated at a matinee to-day, commencing at 4.15 p.m., as well as at the usual evening performances.

Owing to difficulty in obtaining a star for Singapore, the Company are remaining in Hongkong until Saturday. They will put their star production, "The Suffragettes," on the boards to-morrow.

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ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

BRILLIANT SCENE.

4,000 COMMANDERS.

By far the most notable social innovation since King Edward changed the afternoon Drawing-Rooms to the brilliant evening Courts is the series of garden parties at which an indulgence by command marks as equivalent to presentation. The first of these garden-party Courts was held on June 24th at Buckingham Palace, and proved extremely successful.

So complete a change in the social procedure excited exceptional interest, and those who were bidden to this first event of the kind were naturally delighted at the good fortune which had favoured them. Long before the gates of the Palace were opened at 3.30 there were all the indications of an enormous attendance, a double line of motor-cars and carriages stretching up the Mall to the Admiralty Arch.

It was well known that the cessation of formal presentation to the Sovereign throughout the war had brought about arrears as regards those desirous of the honour that it would have been impossible to overtake with the ordinary procedure of the evening Courts, at which the numbers of presentations were limited to 200. For the ceremony on June 24th something like 4,000 commands had been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and of these it was estimated that the number of presentations was between 2,000 and 2,500. It is anticipated that two more of these garden parties will be held in the coming week, and thus it may be judged how numerous have become the brides and debutants and others with good reason for desiring the honour during the last five years.

BY ARTHUR J. C. REMOND.

All the preliminary details as to presentation were as strictly laid down as for the stately Courts of pre-war days, but at the Garden Party itself there was no formality whatever. The company who enjoyed the privilege of entrance came in by way of the Painted entrance, the rest passed through the gates at the southern end of the forecourt, and traversed the quadrangle, entering the Palace at the main doors. Here the King's Marshal men, in their old-world scarlet uniforms, directed all through the great bow drawing room up to the terrace. The vast grounds are always beautiful, with their broad expanse of lawn, and were looking their best, with the borders of salmon-coloured geraniums and darker tuchsias that fringe them. The town in which the King does so much of his work in the summer has near it beds filled with scarlet geraniums and white marguerites.

The King and Queen, with Prince Albert and Princess Mary, left the Palace by the garden entrance. Accompanying them were the Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, Princess Christian and her two daughters, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, the Duchess of Albany, with the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice. Most of the members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the Government had assembled on the terrace before the garden entrance, and their Majesties conversed personally with all those among whom were to be noticed the French Ambassador, the American Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, the Earl and Countess Curzon, and many more. Present, too, was Marshal Joffre, with whom was General Sir Reginald Turner. The King's Indian orderly officers were in attendance, as well as practically every member of the Royal Household.

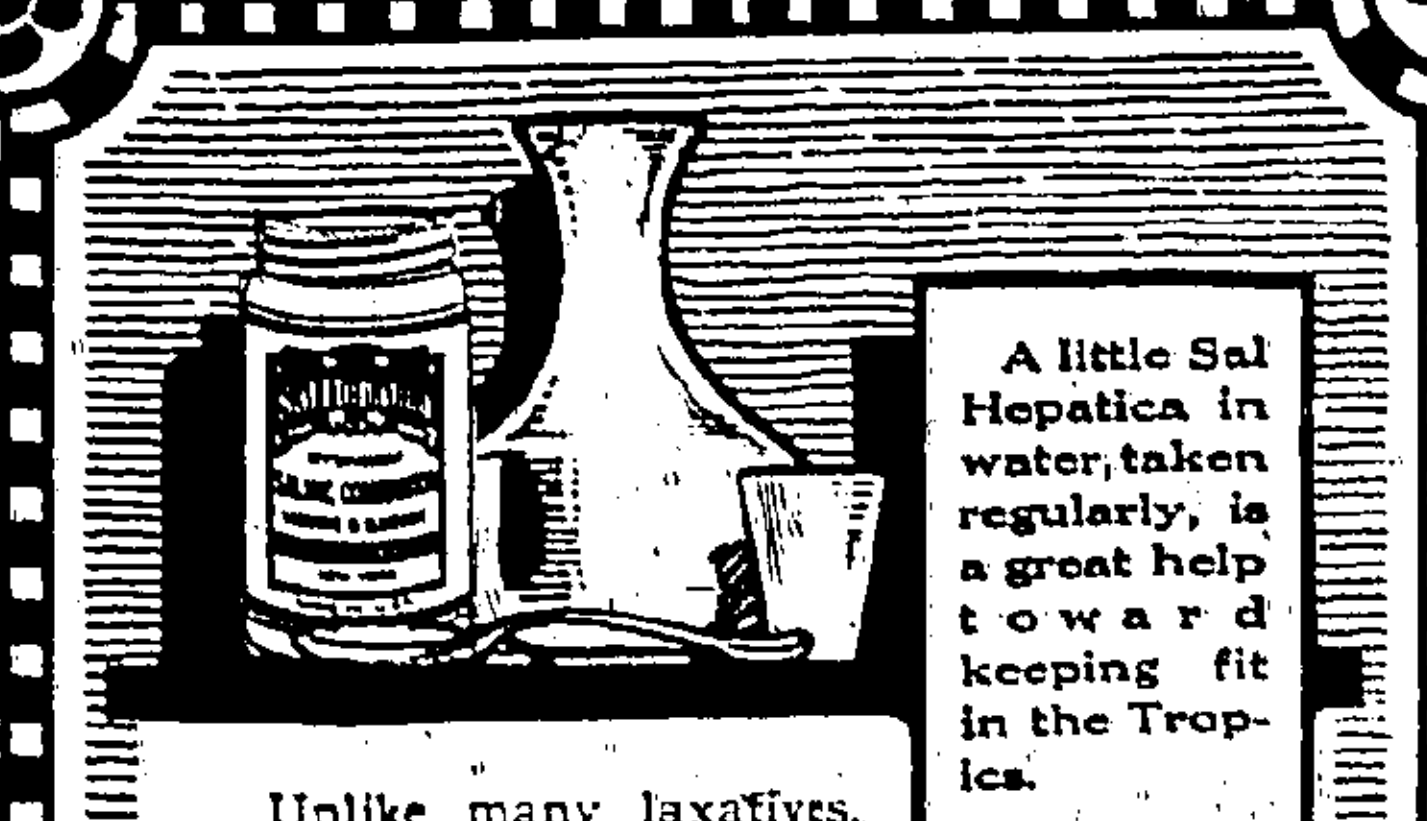
But, although there were no formal presentations and no announcements of name, it was evident that the King and Queen intended to bestow their personal recognition upon as many as possible of those present. Their Majesties passed amid their guests, who ranged themselves in lines and awaited their coming. It would have been a winding and circuitous course that they took could it be expressed as a diagram, and before long the Queen and Princess Mary separated themselves a little from the King. In this way there were few who were not honoured with a few gracious words or a shake of the hand, and thus the Garden Party had its distinctive note of an individual and friendly welcome, which was becoming absent in the stricter ceremonial of an evening Court.

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES.

The King wore morning dress, and had a white flower in his button-hole. The Queen's dress was of hydrangea blue *crêpe de chine*, with an embellished design in velvet of begonia leaves, emphasised with small glancing paillettes, and her toque was of blue shot with silver. A very simply-made frock of deep rose colour was worn by Princess Mary, with a dark blue hat having conventional flowers in vivid colours. Both Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice were in black, the latter having some brilliant jet about her hat. The Duchess of Albany was in grey *crêpe de chine*, Princess Alice wore rust-red, and Princess Marie Louise had a long, mole-coloured wrap cape over her dress of soft blue. Grey was worn by the Princess Royal.

Unfortunately, the sky was overcast, and not until six o'clock, when people were beginning to leave, was there any bright sunshine. None the less, the scene was exceedingly brilliant in the beauty and varied colouring of the lovely dresses that were worn. There was a great preponderance of ladies, which in itself explained the exceptional brightness of the picture. For the refreshments, which included strawberries and cream equal to all the demands made upon them, there was a long series of buffet tents, while the Royal party went to tea at another large tent, before which was placed an Indian canopy, supported on silver poles, and flanked by masses of flowering plants. The bands of the Coldstream and Irish Guards were stationed at opposite ends of the lawn, and played alternately. During the afternoon a large Handley Page aeroplane circled over the grounds, descending more than once, very low.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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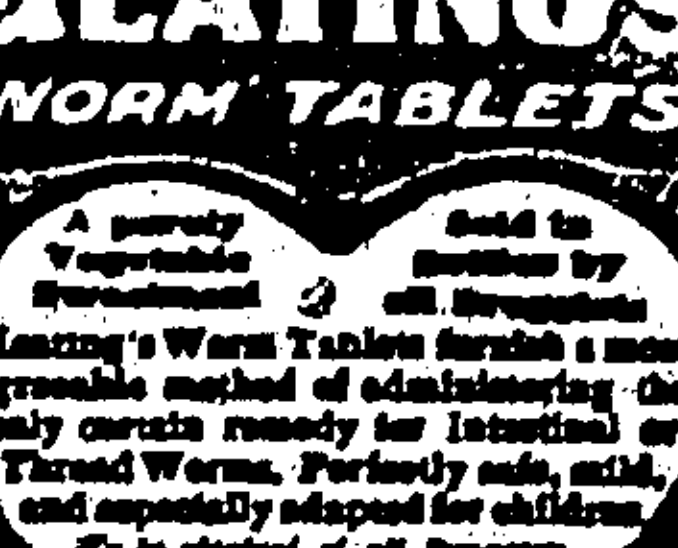
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Not until nearly 6.30 did the King and Queen begin their progress back to the Palace. It was not a rapid one, for again and again their Majesties stopped to talk to one and another whom they had not seen before. With the departure of the Royal party there was, of course, a general exodus; but many lingered to enjoy a last glimpse of the gardens. On all sides were to be heard expressions of pleasure at the thoroughly enjoyable afternoon that had been spent, as well as satisfaction that so excellent a solution of a real problem in the social situation had been found.—Daily Telegraph.



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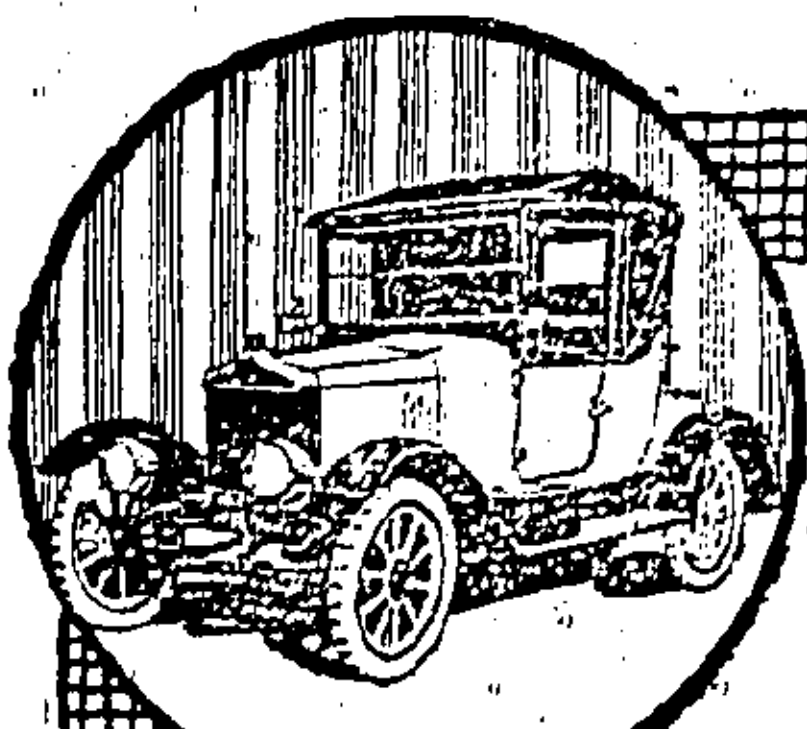
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